

## TYNAN'S TALE

Of the "Invincibles" and the Irish Parliamentary Party.

THE FORMER BACKED BY LATTER.

Piggott's Narrative of Parnellism and Crime Laid in the Shade

BY "NUMBER ONE'S" TESTIMONY.

The Phoenix Park Murders Alleged to Have Been Endorsed by the Men Who Are Now at the Head of the Nationalist Party—The "Grand Old Man" Is Designated as the Greatest Hypocrite of Modern Times—The Volume Likely to Create a Big Sensation in British Political Circles. The Home Rule Party Claim that It Is Simply Campaign Literature from the Conservative Camp to Aid Salisbury and the Tory Party.

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New York, June 3.—The Associated Press, through the New York World, has obtained advance proofs of the sensational book upon Irish affairs, written by P. J. P. Tynan, the Irish invincible, more generally known as "Number One." The book referred to is entitled "The Irish National Invincibles and Their Times," and its apparent purpose is to establish beyond a doubt the connection of the "Invincibles" with the Irish parliamentary party.

On the other hand, it is asserted by some Irishmen that Mr. Tynan's book was written in order to further the campaign of Lord Salisbury and the Tory party and that it is simply campaign literature from the Conservative camp. In fact, it is stated that even at this time, before the book is supposed to have been seen by more than a few friends of the author, copious extracts have been made from it, and that millions of circulars calling attention to Mr. Tynan's book have been printed ready for distribution to English voters upon the dissolution of parliament.

The Irish parliamentary party publicly denounced the authors of the Phoenix park crimes, and in so doing, it is claimed by Mr. Tynan, they were "sailing under false colors to betray the trusting Irish."

"For this," says Mr. Tynan in his introductory chapter, "and for the purpose of exposing their hypocrisy, this book was undertaken. In assailing the policy and action of the invincibles these false parliamentarians were heaping mountains of infamy on their own memories."

It is claimed that the book proves, in the first place, that the assertions of the London Times, which resulted in the Parnell trial, were not only absolutely true as far as they went, but that they might have gone to a far greater length than they did and still have been correct.

It also claims to show that there existed during the great struggle which took place in Ireland under the Land League and its subsequent development the Invincible Brotherhood, a de jure government as completely organized as the de facto government of the world of the former being law throughout the country at the time, while that of the latter was, through its impotence only, an object of ridicule to those who were watching the struggle which Ireland was making for freedom against her "hereditary foe and master."

REALLY THE REVOLT OF A NATION.

It is also asserted that when public indignation reached its culminating point with the Phoenix Park affair, the manifesto put out by the Irish parliamentary party at the time, denouncing the act, was a mere hypocritical ruse, and that instead of condemning or attempting to prevent further occurrences of the sort, the men who cried shame upon the deeds created the whole movement and were as responsible for it as if they had committed the crime themselves. In fact, it is claimed by Tynan that the agitation which produced the Phoenix Park murder, the wholesale assassination throughout Ireland and the dynamite outrages, was actually the revolt of a nation, with the prominent members of the Irish parliamentary party as leaders, and not the desperate effort of a few fanatics to win notoriety for themselves.

Tynan's book is supposed to reveal the methods and workings of what is known as the "Inner Circle," as its author was the trusted leader of the whole campaign. The Phoenix Park murders were, it is asserted, deliberately planned by him, and were intended as an offset to the imprisonment of his chief, Parnell, in an English prison. He was empowered, however, on behalf of the organization of Irish Independents, for which it was claimed all Irishmen would vote if free from the trammels of foreign rule and its blasting influences.

A POLICY OF DYNAMITE AND TERROR.

In referring to the Piggott matter, considerable light is thrown upon that peculiar affair. It appears that Piggott was deceived in one way, although not in the main points of the case, which were in accordance with his statements. The drift of the whole thing seems to be to urge cessation of all constitutional agitation in Ireland, and inaugurate a policy of dynamite and terror, which would compel England to surrender her claims to Ireland, instead of asking her to give some crumbs of comfort in a charitable way to her sister, Ireland, through the medium of parliamentary agitation.

Tynan unhesitatingly denounces Gladstone as the typical hypocrite of his age, and the failure of constitutional agitation, as he states, only a repetition of history, and another evidence of the perfidy of the Briton and his unwillingness to render justice unless compelled to do so by force.

"Provisionalists" is the word which Tynan scornfully substitutes for the title "Nationalists," claimed by the Irish parliamentary party. He says that "Irishmen will never gain the respect of mankind while their political warfare is so conducted." He blames Charles Stewart Parnell and James Stephens "for not forcing the issues with the British enemy. The defection of both men when the crisis came proved that Ireland's leaders lacked the nerve to follow up their work by the only possible action."

PARNELL FINALLY BACKS OUT.

This statement refers to a striking chapter in the book wherein an account is given of the secret preparations made by the Invincibles to rescue Parnell during his imprisonment in Kilmainham jail. For this very preparation had been made—a vessel was ready to carry him from beneath the enemy's flag—but Parnell had not the courage

and refused to leave. Had he accepted the plan of rescue the so-called constitutional agitation would have openly assumed the manly attitude of Wolfe-Tone and George Washington.

Parnell's Phoenix Park proclamation, denouncing the killing of Burke and Cavendish, Tynan refers to as "the policy of infamy" and demonstrates that it established a clear case of Parnell denouncing himself. The book styles the Parnell movement, with its invincible affiliation, "The Parnellite Government," and justifies the phrase by an elaborate description of the thorough organization of that movement.

When the Land League was formerly suppressed by the British government in the fall of 1881, it was secretly revived under the name of the "Invincible Organization." In view of this fact, Tynan asks, "How dare they (the Irish Parliamentary party) declare publicly after the Phoenix Park affair that it, the invincible movement, was open to condemnation and betrayal upon by enrolling them in its ranks?"

WHY HOME RULE WAS FOSTERED.

The book points out that the object of the British Government is to crush out the life of any Irish movement toward national independence, by fostering the comparatively harmless home rule movement, which does not interfere with Ireland's continuance as a province of the empire. To this end, it is stated, the British authorities are seeking the unanimous condemnation of the invincibles as criminals by the Irish people themselves—a condemnation already secured from the lips of the home rulers.

"The Invincibles sprang into existence," says Tynan, "by order of the Parnellite government of Ireland, elected by the Irish nation. In the face of the events, the 'acted lie' by which the Parnellites repudiated all association with the suppression," says Tynan, "in the Phoenix Park affair, and the palpable contradiction of this statement from men who think their connection cannot be proven, we state most emphatically that facts, as narrated in this volume, are known to the writer personally, and can be substantiated by plenty of living witnesses, which will bring this association lamentably close to the core of highest and extreme responsibility, and to the very seat and center of actual power and authority."

At this crisis in affairs, observes Tynan, many members of the Parliamentary party sought safety from possible danger by absenting themselves from Ireland, "to their shame, be it recorded."

VENGEANCE AGAINST THE QUEEN'S OFFICIALS.

In every province of Ireland the Invincible movement was spread by leading Parnellites. It was decided by the Parnellite government, which was also, with two exceptions, the executive of the Invincibles, that there was no alternative but to meet the "assassin rule" of Britain by force.

The vengeance of the Invincibles was primarily directed against the "two bureaucrats of Dublin Castle"—the chief and under secretaries. The viceroy of Ireland was to be exempted so long as he refrained from actual executive duties. If he assumed them he, as well as the secretaries, was to be at once "removed." It did not matter who occupied the detested offices. It was the official existence of the offices themselves which would not be tolerated.

In Dublin the Invincibles were mainly composed of men from the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, and, in the country districts, recruited from the suppressed Land League. The organizer in the country districts was a prominent Parnellite. "It was through no fault of his that the Invincibles did not make a redder record." He had no connection with the Phoenix Park incident, though a party to the policy of which it was the active exponent. The organization did not exist outside of Ireland. It was composed of native-born Irishmen in Ireland.

WANTED TO CARRY THE WAR TO LONDON.

The book states that "one Parnellite member of Parliament" wanted to go to Ireland to "remove" Mr. Forster, the predecessor of Lord Frederick Cavendish as chief secretary. The member, it is claimed, remains to this day one of the leaders of the Provincialists (home rule parliamentary party).

The invincible administration appointed three men to take charge of the conduct of affairs. "All but two members of the executive were high officials in the Parnellite Irish government." The trio in charge of the active conduct of affairs purchased, through a certain valuable recruit, the knives used in killing Burke and Cavendish in the Phoenix Park. These weapons were sent to Dublin through a courageous lady. Though this medium of transit was adopted as being safer than had a man carried the knives, Tynan characterizes it as "ill-advised" and as having been "cruel and unmanly," yet it proved the devotion to the country of a brave Irishwoman.

The three men in charge of active affairs, Tynan describes as "J.," "Q." and "P." "J." was a strong advocate of rapid action and the originator of the title "Invincible." He had one or two special friends among the leading Parnellites, while "Q." was in the confidence of all the leaders.

NEW ACTORS ENTER UPON THE SCENE.

At this time an important member, mentioned in the book as "K.," was enrolled in the Invincibles. He had been enlisted at a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary members, and was astounded at learning their secret policy. This man had previously looked upon the Parnellite parliamentary movement as folly, but he now became convinced that it was because of this secret, vigorous policy that the Irish-American National leaders were supporting Parnell. Then he switched off on the theory that the "acute crisis had forced the Parnellite party to take action in spite of themselves."

Then he took counsel of his friend, "E." "E." told "K." of the true state of affairs, and advised him to refrain from letting "Q." know the extent of his information. Through the influence of "Q." upon "K." the latter obtained a new recruit to the Invincibles, this recruit Mr. Tynan calls "X." at that time "a Parnellite member of the British parliament." "K." was afterward, it is stated, appointed Chief of the Dublin Council of Invincibles.

Tynan describes the system of organization adopted by the Dublin Invincibles' Council. All correspondence was destroyed when read. Notwithstanding this precaution a panic possessed the Parnellites in parliament when the Piggott forgeries appeared in the Times.

PLANS TO KILL THE SECRETARY FAIL.

It was finally decided to attempt the "removal" of Mr. Forster, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, and a certain part of Dublin quays, near Phoenix Park, was selected. A plan of attack was arranged and invincible sentries were posted along the route the Chief Secretary's carriage took through the streets, but a mistake in the prearranged system of secret signals caused the plan to prove abortive. Because of this failure Carey was removed from any position on the Council. A second opportunity to "remove" Secretary Forster was abandoned because of the presence of

ladies in his carriage, whom the Invincibles feared to injure through accident. Next came the "Kilmainham treaty." The release of Parnell and the resignation of Chief Secretary Forster were events that mystified the Invincible Council at Dublin.

Tynan points out the fallacy of the charges that the Invincible actors in the Phoenix park tragedy were desperate men, enraged at the conclusion of Parnell's treaty with the government, because the executive of the Invincibles at that very time ordered a continuance of the policy of "removal," and expressed wonder that the Dublin council had not already done something practical. "K.," the responsible Invincible officer in charge in Dublin, received the sanction and orders of the then Irish Parnellite party before striking a blow.

PARNELLITES COULD HAVE PREVENTED IT.

The Invincibles were carrying on the war declared by their statesmen. A dispatch from these Parnellite statesmen, it is claimed, would have made the removals in the Phoenix Park May 6, 1882, an impossibility. "To their honor," says Tynan, "they did not send this dispatch. The honor of the tragic event rests on the statesmanship of the Parnellite movement." Mr. Tynan then gives exhaustive details of the preparations for the successful "removal" of Chief Secretary Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, adding that "every precaution that human ingenuity could devise was taken, so that there should be no blunder."

The immediate cause of the "removal" was the occurrence of a conflict between the police and people of Ballina, Mayo, where several children were killed by the discharge of rifles in the hands of the police. The astonishing difficulties encountered by the Invincibles in making their attack in Phoenix Park are also described at length. Of Under Secretary Burke he says:

"This official was stained with many crimes committed against Ireland. He was a rebel and renegade in the employment of her foe."

He thus refers to Chief Secretary Cavendish: "The new chief of these savage destroyers of Ireland, deliberately leaving his own home to continue this alien assassin rule from the hour he put his blood-stained foot upon the island, it was the sacred duty of Irishmen to suppress him. It was not only a sacred duty, but a religion."

EXPECTED A MORTAL COMBAT.

When the Invincibles went into Phoenix Park, they expected that their "removal" of the secretary would bring on a combat to the death. The Dublin Invincibles were surprised, amazed and incensed and indignant "when, on the Monday following the tragic 'removal' of the secretaries, the walls of the Irish metropolis were placarded with the Parnell proclamation, denouncing the deed, this infamous and treasonable proclamation following quickly after the dispatch sent from the agent of the Parnellite government authorizing action, and received the previous Friday."

The astonishing organization perfected by the Invincibles in their plans for an attack upon the Irish viceroy, Earl Spencer, in the Dublin streets, and the inside history of the other stirring events of that momentous period, is told in Tynan's volume. The final total desertion of the Invincibles by the Irish Parliamentary party is also minutely described. The actual "removals" in Phoenix park of the two secretaries is thus described:

"The new chief of the British Murder Society had scarcely more than arrived in Dublin Castle to attend the mummeries attached to the installation of a new governor general of Ireland to represent his sovereign when he was made aware that he should be guarded as his predecessor was."

EXPECTED TO MEET THE CONSTABULARY.

The person who conveyed this information to him was the permanent official, the Under Secretary of the bureau of assassination. The official was stained with many crimes committed against Ireland. He was a rebel and renegade in the employ of her foe, and yet his black offenses were venial compared to that of this newcomer, his chief.

The invincible chief never for a moment lost sight of the probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of an alarm being given which would arouse the enemy's garrison and change the whole complexion of the attack; but this, in all human probabilities, could not occur before the chiefs of the British murder gang were destroyed. In thus accomplishing their purpose, the victory would rest with the Irish. They knew that the closing of the park gates would more than probably follow any noisy commotion, which would also be the signal for the constabulary barracks, near by, to pour forth reinforcements of armed men.

Every precaution that human ingenuity could devise was taken, so that there should be no blunder. That these chiefs of the enemy's murder bureau should be slain was of paramount importance, even if the sacred band perished and every member should be left bleeding on the grassward or roadway near that Phoenix monument. This could not be accomplished, their leader knew well, without numbers of the foe biting the dust, for the Invincibles were prepared to sell their lives dearly.

THE UNDER SECRETARY AWARE OF DANGER.

"The sacred band went into the park that afternoon with the impression which was more strongly shared by the leaders—that they could not possibly hope to expect such swift and rapid success to reward their efforts as actually came to pass. They went there expecting that the 'suppression' of the secretaries would almost certainly bring on a combat to the death."

The newly arrived Chief of the British assassination bureau in Ireland met his confederate, the Under Secretary, in the Phoenix Park by appointment and not by accident as supposed. The subject of their open-air conference was Forster's dangerous position, which the new invader received with incredulity. The Under Secretary spoke of the necessity of increasing the vigilance and the number of official guards. Some of these guards, careless and not expecting any attack, were to be seen loitering about. The two confederates were discussing the subject of Forster's danger when the Invincibles came up.

"The hearts of those present stand still for a moment, as if their pulsation had ceased, and fingers are mechanically pressed upon the concealed weapons each man bears upon his person. Every ear is straining for the shout of rage from the scattered foe or a signal gun sure to be re-echoed by the rattle of small arms."

THE CONCLUSION OF THE TRAGEDY.

"But it passed away; no alarms are sounded. The secretaries are stretched upon the ground, Ireland has struck her assassin and invader back again. In the persons of their chieftains the foe is slain."

"The four Invincibles mount the car and are driving off, when the Irish paladin who struck the first blow leaves the side of his more youthful, yet gallant, comrade and steps again upon the ground. As if in protest against remaining concealed, his revolver has sprung upon the sod. The young man coolly steps down and picks up his weapon, and, resuming his place on the car, the vehicle quickly disappears."



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